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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL AX.

It Falls With Crushing Effect in the Patent Office.

MANY EMPLOYES DISCHARGED

Three Examiners Asked to Send Their Resignations.

SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

There was a crash in the patent office this morning. From sixteen to twenty employes were discharged. Nine of these were within the classified service. Details of the disaster are meager, nobody will say a word, and those who are discharged of further burdening the people of South \$7,462,732, leaving a balance of \$1,221,161 from cannot be found, and when they are found refuse to tell anything they know. The resignations of two third assistant examiners and of one fourth assistant examiner were also called for. This knock-down has long been expected. When the fatalities of last September took place it was prophesied that the trouble was not ended. The prophecy is fulfilled. Commissioner of Patents Seymour told a reporter for The Star this afternoon that the changes were made with a view to the improvement of

The Unfortunate Examiners. The examiners whose resignations were asked for are Mrs. Virginia C. K. Neagle, appointed from the District of Columbia on July 1, 1870, and to her late position on June 8, 1883. Her compensation was \$1,400. The other unfortunate was E. B. H. Tower. third assistant, appointed from New York October 21, 1880, and appointed to his present position October 23, 1886. His compensation was \$1,400. The third victim was Montford C. Steven, fourth assistant, appointed from New York on October 21, 1875, and to his present position on July 18, 1884. His salary was \$1,200. All these were examiners in the fine arts division and held forth un-til this morning in room 217 on the top floor. This was the division at one time presided over by William Burk of Wisconsin, who resigned, and presumably by request, some Some of the Other Victims.

None of the parties mentioned could be seen by The Star man. The gentleman in charge told him that they were on leave. He also told the reporter that he did not know whether they were democrats or republicans. He would not discuss politics. He knew only how to talk patents. Charles Rhodes, better known as Capt.

Rhodes, also went out. He was appointed pany. from Ohio in 1885, and to his present posi-tion in the attorney's room in 1888. He is crippied, and is a republican. He worked for a long time in the government printing mas W. Hay, clerk in the draughtsman's division, and employed in room No. 2, was also discharged. He was appointed from the District of Columbia in 1872, and

attained his present rank in 1891. He re-William A. Orr, clerk in the same divis-ion, was also dismissed. He was appointed from Ohio in 1875, and to his \$900 clerkship in 1884. James Lawler of Illinois, in the draughtsman's division, was also dis-charged. He was appointed in 1866 and was paid at the rate of \$1,000 per annum. Watch-man Lockrum Blue, appointed from the District in 1870, and who has held forth in

of Maryland, appointed in 1879, was a victim. A messenger named Perry and a clerk named O'Conner were on the black list. The initials cannot be given, because the name is borne by several employes and no one of them will say anything.

now, but the entire list will be obtained in

WEDDED AT NOON.

A Ceremony in Massachusetts Inter esting to Washingtonians.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 28.-The ultrafashionable event of the twelvemonth in this section was the wedding of Miss Annie Elizabeth Russell of Boston and Mr. John Jameson Chickering of Washington, D. C., view farm, the delightful summer home of the bride's parents, ex-Congressman and condition. Mrs. William A. Russell, on the shore of Lake Chochicewick, in North Andover.

Invitations had been limited to 250 and were sent only to the most intimate friends of the family. Nevertheless the company was a most distinguished one, and included Mrs. Lucretia Garfield and Mr. Harry Garfield, Prof. and Mrs. Gallaudet of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Kennard of Washington, Harriet Prescott Spofford of Newburyport, Prof. Brewer of Yale College, whose home is directly across the lake people from Lawrence, North Andover, Haverhill and elsewhere.

The guests were hospitably welcomed by the host and his family and an hour was spent in social intercourse and in admiraof the magnificent landscape view obwindows of the villa. hills covered with brilliant autumn foliage, the crystal spring fed lake, four miles in extent, the picturesque cottages nestling in distant groves and the 250 broad acres

At the noon hour the guests assembled in the large parior of the mansion and awaited the bridal party, which entered to the strains of "Lohengrin" by the Columbian

Florally speaking it was a chrysanthemum

wedding and the room was tastefully trim-med with the white variety of that flower. The bride, a charming brunette of full figure and lustrous, expressive eye, and glossy tresses, bore herself regally in an attire of white satin trimmed with point

She wore a veil and orange blossoms carried a bouquet of white roses. She was assisted by Miss Elizabeth Russell, who wore a white gown and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums. The groom's best man was Laurence Abbott of New York. The ushers were G. H. Corning of Wash-

ington, Walter Lawson of Newton, G. A. Hilton of Boston, and Wm. A. Russell, jr. The simple marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. G. A. Gordon of the Old South Church, Boston, After the impressive formalities of the union, congratulans were received and the guests present-

ed to the happy pair.

A magnificent wedding breakfast wa served. Mr. and Mrs. Chickering will make an extended wedding trip and will be at home in Washington, D.C., their future residence, after December 13, on Wednesday, at 25 Iowa circle. The bride is well known among young people in Washington society,

Mr. Chickering, who has a large circle of friends, is principal of the preparatory de-partment of the Columbian University and is the son of Prof. J. W. Chickering of the National Deaf Mute College. This is the first marriage in the family of ex-Congress-

Lleut. Wm. H. Everett has been ordered to Washington for ordnance instruction at the navy yard. Carpenter A. W. Massey has been ordered to duty in the department of construc-

tion and repair at the New York navy

Against Another Garbage Factory in South Washington.

Citizens Call on the Commissioners-Patrick Mann's Request - Commissioner Powell Thanked.

There was blood in the eye of the delegation from the South Washington Citizens Association this morning when it called to protest against the granting of a permit to Patrick Mann to erect a reduction plant similar to the one used by the sanitary company on ground opposite the latter at the EQUIPMENT OF SOLDIERS. foot of South Capitol street. The delegation was headed by Mr. W. W. Flemming, the legal representative of the association, and President W. A. Richards, Thos. Martin, Henry Story and E. C. Gatchell. Mr. Flemming stated generally the object of the visit. He said it was preposterous to think Washington by the creation of another nuisance. He stated further that at the \$6,565 was expended for clothing and equipage last meeting of the association the present for the National Guard of the District of committee was selected to get an answer Columbia. from the Commissioners as to what they proposed to do in the matter of abating the nuisance caused by the sanitary company. citizens of South Washington were certainly careful consideration and action. He would isfactory. try and bring the matter up at a special meeting of the board today and finally set-

tle the question.

Mr. W. A. Richards of the delegation also spoke. He said he thought South Washington had its share of nuisances already, and trusted the Commissioners would peremptorily refuse the application of Patrick Mann to build another monument devoted to nuisances. "But," he continued, "the people of South Washington want to know what the Commissioners are going to do with their urgent appeal for relief from the noxious odors created by the National Sanitary Company. For months they have endured the horrible odors, and they think it about time that some action was taken in the matter." ready, and trusted the Commissioners would

was taken in the matter." Messrs. Thomas Martin and Henry Story and E. C. Gatchell also spoke in the same

strain After the hearing had concluded the delegation paid its respects to Capt. Powell and tendered the thanks of the South Wash-ington Citizens' Association for his suc-cessful efforts of cleaning James creek canal. It was one of the greatest improve-ments, they all stated, that had taken place in South Washington for a number of years and they thought that he deserved the greatest credit for the interest he had taken in that section and his successful effort in ridding South Washington of one of its most dangerous nulsances. They hoped that he would be equally successful in cleaning out the National Sanitary Com-

THE TRIP OF THE DETROIT. She is Expected to Arrive at Rio on

Tomorrow or next day, if all goes well, the U.S. naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro will be augmented by another

A cable message received at the Navy De artment this morning from the commander reported the arrival of the Detroit at Bahia, Brazil, vesterday, 710 miles from Rio. The Detroit was due in Rio today. If she is not obliged to stop for coal at Bahia her arrival at Rio may be expected on Monday. troit to the scene of the Brazilian troubles accidents, omissions and delays have prevented her from furpishing speedy protec-tion to American interests at Rio, and inship to arrive there, as was intended by Navy Department, she will be the last of

scene of the revolution. She started for Rio from Fort Monroe and was called back in order that certain tests in conformity with the contract for her construction might be complied with. Again after a longer delay for this purpose than was intended, she encountered gales in the South Atlantic and put into Barbadoes for coal, several days overdue looked for by Secretary Herbert, but again the department has been disappointed. There is no great necessity for h in getting the Detroit to Rio at the present protection in the cruisers Charleston and Newark, but this government is anxious to make as great a display of force while affairs in Brazil remain in such a critica

NEW REGULATIONS.

The Navy Department has issued a new regulation as to the manner in which an ambassador shall be received hereafter regulation is as follows:

"When an ambassador of the United Congressman Moses L. Stevens and family, States visits officially a ship of the navy, within the waters of the nation to which from the Russells, besides a distinguished he is accredited, he shall be received by group from Washington, New York, Bos- the flag officer and captain and such other Brooklyn and a large representation of officers as may be designated, in dress uniform, with a guard of marines, four ruffles and flourishes, and the band to play a march. Upon his departure a salute of nineteen guns shall be fired with the national ensign displayed at the fore during

> "When an envoy extraordinary and minis ister plenipotentiary of the United States visits officially a ship of the navy, within the waters of the nation to which he is accredited, he shall be received by the flag officer and captain, and such other officers as may be designated, in dress uniform, with a guard of marines, three ruffles and flourishes, and the band to play a march. Upon his departure a salute of fifteen guns shall be fired with the national ensign displayed at the fore during the salute. The reception to be granted an ambassa dor is the same received by the Secretary o

Presidential Nominations.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: United States consuls-Charles Belmont Davis of Pennsylvania, at Florence, Italy; and twenty-five iron gun carriages to mark these positions. The work is now in pro-W. I.: John R. Mead of Connecticut, at Santo Domingo; Henry C. Morris of Illinois, at Ghent, Belgium; Dr. H. Smer, jr.,

of Pennsylvania, at Bombay. Col. George H. Mendell, Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd and Maj. William H. Heuer, corps of engineers, to be members of California debris commission William W. Quinton of New York, Thom- portion of the vast accumulation of vouch Howard of Massachusetts, Alexander S. Porter of Maryland and William H. Wilson of Missouri, to be assistant surgeons in the army with rank of first lieutenants.

Continued Decline in Silver. Silver continues to decline, the London

price, as reported to the Treasury Department today, being one-fourth of a penny lower than yesterday, with the tendency downward. The quoted price is 33 1-8 pence per ounce, or about 71 1-2 cents in our

Silver Purchases.

The Treasury Department yesterday pur hased 516,000 ounces of silver at its counter

The purchases thus far this month aggregate 1,874,000 ounces and the offers mount to 3,915,000 ounces.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST ARLINGTON BRIDGE

Quartermaster General Batchelder Recommends One in His Report.

FORT MYER'S WATER SUPPLY.

Urgent Necessity for a Building Here for Army Files.

The quartermaster general of the army, Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. The report shows that during the year there was expended by his department the sum of the appropriation. Of the amount expended,

Preliminary steps have been taken, says the report, to change the present style of footwear for enlisted men. There has been Commissioner Ross said, in reply, that the a general dissatisfaction expressed with the boots and shoes now issued, and after a entitled to a full hearing, and it was the careful study of the matter it is believed Commissioners' desire to give their request that the new article will be thoroughly sat-

No considerable number of rubber blankets have been purchased by the government for the army since the close of the civil war. The stock on hand then has lasted up to the present time, but having now become exhausted, arrangements are being made to

information that can be obtained the opinion is deduced that in the matter of its mounts our army is now better off than the army of

any other nation. Fort Myer's Water.

The estimates submitted for last year contained an item appropriating the funds ecessary for carrying a suitable water supply to Fort Myer by making connections at Georgetown with the large main of the Washington aqueduct. Congress, however, failed to give the project its approval and the necessity for an increase in the water the necessity for an increase in the water supply at the garrison being imperative, the Secretary of War directed that water be taken from the Potomac river at the south end of the Aqueduct bridge, whence it is forced through six-inch iron pipes into tanks at the post. This arrangement is not entirely estisfactory, and it is honed not entirely satisfactory, and it is hoped that Congress will authorize a connection with the large main of the aqueduct, in accordance with the original plan. This met the full approval of the chief of engineers and was strongly urged by the surgeon general of strongly urged by the surgeon general of the army. The daily consumption of water by the two hundred and fifty officers and as to be insignificant so far as regards the demands it would make upon the aqueduct.
Owing to the situation of the post, it has
been practically impossible to secure a supply of pure water in any other manner, ry other known method, after trial, hav ng been exhausted.

Bridge to Arlington.

Very large sums have been appropriated by Congress, says the report, for the construction of roads to cemeteries, more or less unimportant, in various parts of the country, but a like generous care has not been bestowed upon Arlington, the most The Arlington Heights grounds cover

of the grandest and most beautiful parks the country, the national cer In addition to its historical association the park abounds in rare natural beauty and has been most carefully kept up and improved. Few cities have so fine a park contiguous to their borders. Arlington cem-etery, where so many heroes lie buried, has, in a large measure, become, like Great Britain's Westminster Abbey, the nation

Consecrated as it is to our illustrious dead, with its stately and expressive monu-ments commemorative of the deeds of patriots, its hallowed associations and its essens appeal strongly to all visitors But the journey thither, by a rounda

bout way over roads controlled by loca authorities, which are rough at all time and sometimes well nigh impassable, is not only tedious and uncomfortable, but in-volves an expenditure of time and money which deters great numbers from under

A bodge over the Potomac at or about the terminus of New York avenue, near Observatory Hill, would furnish a short and But the park and cemetery are not alone be considered. As a means of rapid and irect communication between the capital and the important military post of Fort Myer, which adjoins the park on the north, the value, in a military sense, of a bridge at this point cannot be overestimated. Such a bridge would also practically join claimed lands on the river, all of which is o form one grand park.

Plans for such a bridge have been pre

pared by the engineer department, and its construction is urged as a necessity. It is respectfully recommended that Congress be

Under the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, authorizing and directing the acquire-

tablets to mark the positions occupied by organization of the regular army on the Gettysburg battlefield, a survey of the field has been made, the positions of the various organizations designated on the ground and the title papers for the purchase of the sites are now nearly perfected. These sites with an approach thereto from the neares public highway. Contracts have been made for furnishing and putting in place forty east iron tablets, with suitable inscription

In conclusion the report says that for many years several of the heads of departments have made earnest recommendations to Congress to provide for the erection of a suitable fire-proof building in this city, wherein could be filed the greater ers and other valuable papers.

These files, aggregating an enormous mas of papers, encumber the department buildings, occupying valuable space costing millions of dollars that ought to be available for office purposes, and besides, in several of the buildings where stored, their great weight is a constant menace the structures and to the lives of the em

In 1880 Gen. Meigs, then quartermaster general, urgently presented the necessity for such a building, and submitted a complan for a suitable structure to cost \$200,000. The plan is on file in this depart

departments, especially of the War Depart ment, where a large number of costly rooms are choked with vouchers and other valuable papers from floor to ceiling, and essary to accommodate the business of the government, would seem to point to the present as a suitable time for the consideration of this important matter.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY In Session at Benver Creek, Washing ton County, Md.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Delaware and the District of Columbia is being held at Beaver Creek Church, Washington county, Md. The convention opened on October 24 with an address by Rev. Preston A. Cave of Hagerstown. The following

is a list of delegates from this city: From Vermont Avenue Christian Church-Rev. F. D. Power and wife, Benj. Summy and wife, C. W. Shelton and wife, J. G. and wife, C. W. Shelton and wife, J. G. Thompson and wife, Wm. H. Schell and wife, Henry F. Schell, Mrs. L. Knowles, H. Clay Stier and L. J. Piper, Miss Nettie Piper, Mr. Asa W. Piper, Misses Mamie Clabaugh, Emma De Vaughn, Mary Foiks, Ella Hoge and Lou S. Weightman, Mrs. Elsie Tingle, Alice I. Miles, H. N. Whitcomb and Mr. J. S. Van Arsdale.

From Ninth Street Christian Church—Rev. E. B. Bagby and wife, J. A. Scott and wife, Mrs. H. P. Maxwell, Misses Maud Maxwell and Sadie Emmons, Mrs. Effle Davies, Misses Katie Lewis, Lida Billups, Edith Page, Bertha McKnaught and W. W. Winfree.

Winfree.
The convention of the auxiliaries of the Christian woman's board of missions and other societies of the Christian churches of Maryland and the District of Columbia me in the church at Beaver Creek on the after-noon and evening of Thursday, October 26, Mrs. Emma F. Shelton of Washington city

TWO MYSTERIOUS MURDERS. No Clew to the Two Tragedies Near Elkton, Md.

ce of The Evening Star. ELKTON, Md., October 27, 1893. The Maryland and Delaware authorities have set themselves to thinking since the two strange supposed murder cases found between Elkton and Wilmington. The conclusion reached is that both bodies were those of two men murdered by the same gang, and the fact that both bodies were divested of clothing leads them to believe that the sole purpose of the flendish crimes was robbery, and in order to escape detection the victims were first killed and then everything, including their clothing, was taken.

Detective Jones of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been working on the case and in a day or two will hold a conference with the authorities of this state. The supposition is that the flendish crimes were the work either of some parties who the review of the seamy side of the comhave started out to work the territory between Wilmington and this town or Italians who live in the vicinity of where the bodies were discovered. It is known that there are several clans of these people who live along the railroad and in the vicinity and since the finding of the bodies their

actions have been closely watched. The condition of both bodies when found leads the officials to believe that whoever ommitted the crimes was in abject want from the fact that the clothing was taken. This heightens the suspicion that the work must have been committed by some one in the neighborhood. It will be remembered that the body found near Stanton, Del., on September 25, had no clothing on except an undergarment and a blue jumper, and that the one found near Iron Hill, Cecil county, only eight miles apart, had nothing on at all. The garments in both cases had evidently been removed after the men were dead, and the locations in which the hedies that is seldom traversed at all, th place that is seidom traversed at all, the chances are that it would have remained there until the last vestige of a human form had disappeared had not some railroad men happened to be repairing a fence and detected its presence by the odor. The Iron Hill case was also conclusively the work of flends who had tried to the control of flends who had tried to the change who had tried to the chance who had tried to the change who had tried to the chan work of flends who had tried to cover up their tracks. The body had been put out of the way and was only found through an unusual circumstance. It will also be re-membered that the body of an unknown white man was found near Bacon Hill, three miles south of Elkton, on the P. W. and B. railroad last winter, which till this

day remains unidentified Changes of Special Agents. The following official changes have been nade in the Department of the Interior: Office of Indian affairs-Appointment Miss Alice M. Apple of Pa., copyist, \$900. Promotions: Walter M. Wooster of Va. clerk, \$1,00 to \$1,200; Francis C. Huebner of

Ohio, copyist, \$900 to clerk, \$1,000. Pension office-Appointments: John D Bloodgood of ew York, John F. McMahor of Illinois, Frederick H. Austin of Missouri, McHenry Owen of Indiana and Wm. nan of Kentucky, Forrest E. McLaughlin of Vermont, Clarence M. Butler of Minnesota and Rodney Gary of Texas, copyists, \$9

I. O. O. F. Visitation.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction during the week paid official visits to Beacon, Mt. Pleasant and Eastern Lodges, and at each visitation a large attendance was present.

The examination of the officers of Beacon Lodge developed a new candidate for higher honors in the person of Vice Grand Mc-Bride, and his knowledge and conception of the work was highly complimented by the Grand Master and other officers present. Mt. Pleasant presented a degree for the ut on the floor in a creditable manner At this visitation addresses were delivered by Past Grands Irwin and Risner, and vere the equal of any address of the present series.

The condition of affairs at Eastern Lodge was not found to be as good as at the other two lodges, and some good and wholesome advice was given by Grand Master Grand Representative Stier and Grand Conductor Davidson. Grand Master Wood announced Tuesday evening next the grand officers would visit Golden Rule Lodge and witness the conferring of the second degree, also that a visitation would be made to Friend-

ship Lodge on Thursday evening. Changes of Special Agents. Secretary Carlisle has appointed John C. Gallen of Philadelphia, Pa., a special agent.

T. R. Simonton of Maine, a special treasury agent, has resigned. Government Receipts Today. The receipts from internal revenue today

were \$69,170; from customs, \$414,745. No Further Danger. The Treasury Department semi-officially declared yesterday that there was no fur-

Europe by immigration by deciding to recall nearly all the surgeons of the marine hospital service now stationed at the principal European ports.

Removed and Appointed. Mr. Milton C. Foss, the assistant foreman of the treasury branch of the government printing office, has been removed and Mr. Kehoe of Kentucky, appointed in his place. The new appointee is a brother of the former private secretary of Secre tary Carlisle. He is a well-equipped print er, and formerly resided in Covington, Mr

The coroner and county physician have

investigated the collision between the Chicago limited and a freight train at Bears swamp near Trenton Wednesday evening and came to the conclusion that it was an unavoidable accident: that nobody was quest was not necessary. The injured tramps at St. Francis Hospital will all

THE MATABELE WAR.

Christian Missionary Society of Maryland, New Light on the South Africa Company's Methods.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TOWARD NATIVES.

Comments.

London Daily Papers Make Sharp

STORIES TOLD BY SETTLERS.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Star. LONDON, Oct. 28.-The Matabele troubles have assumed a dual importance inasmuch as not only the future of Matabeleland but the future of the South African Company itself is now involved therein, owing to the light thrown upon the company's proceedings and history by an influential section of the Eng-The Daily Chronicle leads the attack on

the company and is ably seconded by Henry Labouchere in Truth, while the Daily News does not spare it. The company is described as bankrupt and its attempt to acquire Matabeleland is said to be the last card of desperate men. The Chronicle says that the company has only one definite mining concession and a few vague agreements as the basis of their attempt to seize the country at the expense of the British taxpayer. It dwells upon the manner in which the company was first boomed and describes Lord Randolph Churchill as its "tout-in-chief." The floating of the company, it adds, was arranged privately with the aid of a few dukes and other aristocrats, and when the shares went to enormous premium as the result of Churchill's expedition to Mashonaland, the profits went into the pockets of the allottees. The company itself gained no profit thereby and eventually exhausted its million of capital with practically no return. The story of the atrocities which the com-pany's forces are declared to have commit-ted in order to force the Matabeles into war excites, however, even more attention than

pany's promotion and its present financial Stories Told by Colonists. The settler Davis' version of the so-called Matabele raid, although officially declared to be incorrect, is supported by a colonist's letters to Mr. Labouchere. The writer maintains that the Matabele were simply massacred. Between twenty-five and thirty were killed, and in his own words: "It was like buck shooting, for the poor devils took to their heels and we galloped up and shot them down point blank." If the statement of another settler can be relied upon, such a slaughter would create little surprise as the writer describes the company's men as having been recruit-ed at Johannesburg, and as the sweepings of the town and the police courts. A more degraded lot could scarcely be imagined. The Chronicle, in its comments, says that was going to the front without pay, but the class of recruits just described will be unpears that it was stipulated that all loot should be equally divided between the com-pany and the men, the latter each receiving also a Matabele farm of 6,000 acres, ploneer rights, and twenty gold claims in

The staying of Matabele's envoys in Col. Gould Adams' camp is severely com-mented upon, as the official explanations are decidedly unsatisfactory. The Daily News today says that Sir Hen-ry Loch's account is a wretchedly unsatisfactory story. It may wear another aspect when the details arrive, but it seems a sickening business as it stands. It does not stand alone. Where is the dark story of the wholesale destruction of the helpless

Matabele land

creatures forming the tail-end of the impl? Justice to Lobengula. An interview is published today with

Charles Rudd, the originator of the famous Rudd mining concessions obtained from ed by the chartered company. He declares that Lobengula is not so black as he has been painted. He himself found Lobengula genuinely friendly, and he was a just magistrate among his own people. His cruelty is only a national trait. His feelings toward whites were evidenced when three regi-ments danced before him, demanding to be allowed to kill Rudd and his friends. Lobengula refused, saying, "They are my

The Chronicle today promises early revelations regarding Rhodes' financial schemes. It says that the dissolving panorama of Rhodes' companies, with Rhodes and his confederates behind, has reached a point where it is necessary to consider the confederate of the confederate of the confederate behind, has reached a point where it is necessary to concentrate serious

Regarding the inquiry which Sir Loch promises to make into, the staying of Lobengula's envoys, the Chronicle would have more confidence in the inquiry creatures were kept at arm' length. In the meantime the war should be

stopped.

Other newspapers comment in a similar strain, and when parliament reassembles strain, and when parliament reassembles it is understood that it will be asked to appoint a commission to investigate the

BURNING PHOTOGRAPHS. Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand to Be Destroyed Today.

Two hundred and fifty thousand photo-

graphs will be destroyed by the Post Office Department this afternoon. They constitute a collection which has been accumulating since 1874. They were sent to distent friends, and because of faulty addresses drifted to the dead letter office. Here efforts were made to find their senders. Each photograph destroyed represents on the part of the department earnest work and failure. The pictures are of everything that a camera could be focused on. The people represented seem to be mostly rural, but the minority of city folks is quite a respectable one. There are several cabinets and panels by Washington photographers. There are counterfeit presentments of famous men and women by the hundred. There is scarcely a celebrity of poetry, literature, music, art, science, war or government whose features are not on exhibition in this great gallery. Thousands of the pictures were taken in the far west, and ther fear of cholera being introduced from back by roving sons and brothers to sisters and mothers in the effete east. They are principally common little tintypes or vague and imperfect photos. Buckskin and beads and Winchesters occupy a prominent po-sition in them. Many indecent pictures are also in the condemned lot. When these things burn many stories full of fun and sorrow, laughter and tears, humor and

> The trial of the cruiser Columbia, which was to have been given on November 2, has been indefinitely postponed. Secretary Herbert took this action at the request of the builders, who state that they wish to reshe is tried. It is not known now when she will be given her run, as telegraphic in-structions have been sent to the members of the board rescinding their orders to meet in Boston on the 1st of November.

> Acting Secretary Sims has signed a requisition on the treasury for \$12,000,000 to be

His Telegram Given Out by the War Department.

Mello Was Flying the Brazilian Flag -The Only Admiral Affoat-Has Hauled Down His Fing.

There was one new development in the case of Acting Rear Admiral Stanton today when Secretary Herbert decided to make public the telegram which he had from Stanton with reference to the Rio incident. According to this telegram Admiral Staning and tends to throw a better light or ment on the part of the deposed officer.

follows: Insamuch as there seems to be an impression that the President acted in the matter of removing Admiral Stanton without hearing from him it is fair to state that before the order was issued Secretary Herbert had sent a telegram of inquiry and

The official statement given out at the

Navy Department this afternoon was as

(Translation,) RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 25, 1893. RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 25, 1893.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
Before anchoring saluted flag of Brazil,
twenty-one guns. Salute was returned by
government fort. After anchoring received
visit from aid-de-camp of Admiral Mello,
flying Brazilian flag. Returned said visit.
Saluted Brazilian admiral afloat. Salute was
returned by same. No call received from
any Brazilian officer from the shore. Next
day called upon Brazilian admiral. Visit
returned. Mello only Brazilian admiral
afloat.

Hauled Down His Flag.

The navy department yesterday received the following telegram from Admiral Stanton in answer to the order recalling him: proceed home by the next steamer."

among naval officers. No one excuses him for the remarkable performance of saluting the insurgent admiral, yet all pity him for the unfortunate and inexplicable blunder.
Many still hope that he will be able a explain away at least a portion of the crious reflection which has been cast upon an honorable career; yet with the facts at hand no one is able to suggest even a possible explanation. sible explanation.

ing circumstances to justify the course pur-sued by Admiral Stanton.

Mr. Patrick Mann's Proposal as Seen by the Health Officer. Speaking of the proposal of Mr. Patrick South Capitol street, Health Officer Hammett said he saw no reason why the Com

they could make any distinction in the

A Case Pending in Court. There is now pending in the Police Court

To Proceed Against the Sanitary Co. Under this same section a charge is to be brought against the National Sanitary

In Mr. Mann's case it is likely the matter taken from the Police Court on a writ of certiorari.

TOOK SOME TONIC.

And Afterwards Lost His Watch and Other Valuables.

Rev. Benjamin Gaston, a colored divine who claims that he does missionary work in Liberia as well as being interested in a colonization scheme, appeared on the witness stand in Judge Miller's court today and told a story of how he had been robbed of his gold watch and chain, \$40 and a check for \$100. Mrs. Minnie Lewis, a good looking young mulatto, who had done clerical work for the divine from the heathen country, was accused of the theft. Addison Lewis, the woman's husband, was also a defendant. The Rev. Gaston occupies a room in a house at 14th and Q streets, and he told the judge that he kept a bottle of tonic there.

"Do they have tonic in your country? the court asked. "Judge, your honor," said the minister,
"can you tell me any country on the face
of the earth where they don't have tonic?"
Minnie, he said, took a big dose of the
tonic and retired. He retired soon afterthat he had been tollowing the left the room. Policeman Flathers gave evidence of the arrest and recovery of the evidence of the Lewis said she had not Mrs. Lewis said she had not her husband since April and she did not want him to know what she was doing. She denied that she unlocked the door to let her husband in the room. Both prisoners were held for jury and Judge Miller committed them to jail in default of \$1,000 each.

In the House yesterday afternoon a long discussion ensued upon the presentation by Mr. Springer of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information touching state banks. The resolution was opposed by the friends of the state bank system, as they claimed that the information which would be furnished would be an ex-parte and partisan statement prepared by the late republican inistration to injure the cause of state

earnesly in favor of the resolution.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on the passage, but no quoru ing appeared the House adjourned.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has instructed

the collector of customs at Baltimore, Md., to admit free of duty the statue of William Wallace, presented to the city of Baltimore by admirers of the Scottish chieftain. It will be placed in Druid Hill Park.

John D. Bloodgood of New York, John E. McMahon of Illinois, Frederick H. Austin of Missouri, McHenry Owen of Indiana and William H. Proctor of Vermont have been appointed special examiners in the

STANTON'S EXPLANATION, NEARING THE END.

An index to advertise-

ments will be found on

Closing Incidents of the Great Silver Debate in the Senate.

WOLCOTT'S DEFIANCE TO THE EAST.

Senator Sherman Speaks Seriously

on the Reserve Fund.

The great conflict which has been carried on in the Senate chamber for the last two months has, at last, reached the critical stage, and one of the indications thereof was that the galleries were filled even before the hour of meeting this morning. There was also a fair attendance of Senators at

ence of fifty-two Senators. The Urgent Deficiency Bill. Before proceeding to the consideration of the silver purchase repeal bill, the urgent deficiency bill was reported, some amendments agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

was passed.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cullom (Ill.) for the transfer to the state of illinois, for the use of the state militia of that state, the model battle ship Illinois, was reported from the committee on naval affairs and was put upon its passage.

Mr. Harris (Tenn.) thought it should not be passed until he saw it in print. He withdrew his objection, however, when he was told that it was not a ship at all, but only a brick model. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Wolcott's Speech. The silver purchase repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Wolcott (Col.) addressed the Senate. He said:

Mr. President: Yesterday we voted upor that amendment to the bill which would give us free coinage. It was lost, a great majority of the Senate voting against it. All other amendments will meet a like fate. They are only good in that they are better than unconditional repeal; and it seems idle to go through the form of voting upon them. I am indifferent whether I vote upor that or not. Some of them have been introthat or not. Some of them have been intro-ducer by Senators who intend voting for unconditional repeal, and their amendments may save for them something of the ap-pearance of things. Nobody is really de-ceived, however, as to who are the friends of bimetallism. The course of debate of the vote of yesterday having given us the names, these additional roll calls but serve to emphasize the defeat which the cause of silver has suffered. We came here buoyed by hope and confident of final success. We have met overwhelming and disastrous de-feat, and the reasons are not far to seek. have met overwhelming and disastrous de-feat, and the reasons are not far to seek. The fight for silver has falled because dem-ocratic support and republican encourage-ment has been withdrawn. The true sit-uation has never been understood by the public. It has never developed on this floor; it has never been exposed to the light.

As to Closure. There has been talk of closure, and Se tors across the chamber have leaped into posed as if they were each a Col discovering some new land, or an ingent ous and adventurous spirit who had found by metropolitan press as men who were to be Caesars of their country, and unsavory criticism and bitter denunciation have changed and blended into acclamations and praise. Why, Mr. President, even the newest Senator here must have understood perfectly that closure as applicable to this measure was an impossibility; that it could cnamber. These arguments have been for the gallery of a gullible public. For my own part, I should be delighted to see it enacted. We have from the first invited a vote upon its adoption. The majority will see it later. It will not be so ardently pressed by this side of the chamber in the pressed by this side of the chamber in the winter months, when the repeal of the elec-tion law and tariff revision come up for passage. When that time shall come the silver Senators will no longer be the "goats." While we may not be able to emulate subserviency recently displayed by side toward the administration, we hope to exhibit our earnest desire for pro-gress in legislation by taking to heart the lesson which has been taught us, and by

rum and vote.
The open and avowed sentiment of a large majority of this body is against the introduction here of the previous question or of any other form of closure. That majority believes that the privilege of free discussion is a safeguard that should not be removed, and that while delay may arise because of the right of unlimited de-bate, yet the sum of the gain it brings is infinitely greater than any inconvenience that may be occasioned. Nor does the dis-nity of the Senate suffer by this right of

The Senate loses its dignity, Mr. President, whenever it becomes the simple mouthpiece of the executive, and when it yields to influences which should have no share in shaping legislation. Mr. Wolcott continued for some time, his speech breathing defiance to the east and justifying the course pursued by the friends of silver,

Senator Sherman's Remarks. Senator Sherman followed Senator Wolcott. He expressed the deep sympathy which he felt for the Senators and people of the silver-producing states. He would do anything at all to help them. He believed that after the suspension of silver purchases silver would rise in price. There was now six hundred and seventy-seven miliion of dollars of silver in sight, and he thought that much of it might be used in which the senate had heard the silver mers of Colorado and of the other silver producing states would go up. The good people of Colorado who were now frightened out of their wits because one of their interests was to be injured would find am ple employment in the development of the

The government, he said, ought to enco age every industry in every part of the country, but it ought not to encourage those industries at the expense of the whole people of the United States. He believed in the protection of American industry and if he had his way he would build up by a reasonable tariff duty every industry that could be carried down with safety and profit. If the silver mining industry could be carried on without endough the carried on the carried be carried on without endangering the standards of value on which all values rested he would be very willing to see it done. He did not want his friends from to feel hurt because he had not b always left the chamber when he felt tired (Laughter). But he could not indulge in any fantasies when the general interests of the people of the United States were in

Other Measures Necessary. Addressing the democratic side of the chamber, Mr. Sherman said that he doubted

very much whether the repeal of the bill in its present shape would meet the expectations of many people who had made a bugaboo of the silver purchase law. H believed that it was necessary to superadd other measures even more vitally important than repeal, but it was not desired that they should be offered as amendments to the pending bill, and after thinking of it fully and carefully he believed that it was not wise to introduce new propositions or to raise other questions on the pending bill. But it was absolutely necessary to have

ton saluted Mello because he was the senior A POPULAR BOND ISSUE. admiral of the Brazilian navy affoat and was flying the Brazilian flag. This explanation was suggested in The Star last even-THE SENATE the matter, although it is still considered to have been at least a grave error of judg-

the opening, a roll call showing the preshad received the following reply:

"I have hauled down my flag, and will Admiral Stanton's action still continues to be the subject of general comment

It is said that none would be more pleased than Secretary Herbert, who issued the order of detachment, to find when all the details are known that there are extenuat-

THAT GARBAGE FACTORY.

rick Mann to put up a plant, as he requests. They gave a permit to the National Sanitary Company, and he could not see how

Mr. Mann will get the permit, for with two places of that kind the city would be kept rid of dead animals better than with only one." said Mr. Hammett.

an information against Mr. Mann charging a violation of the health ordinances at his place near Giesboro'. The case has not been set for trial on any particular day. The charge was brought under section 21 of the ordinances.

Company, and it is the intention of Prosecuting Attorney Pugh to have the cases heard about the same time, as the same law is involved. Mr. Pugh said to a Star reporter this afternoon that citizens of South Washington had applied for a warrant against the Sanitary Company, and he said he would issue the warrant within